#### Eastern Regional Power Committee, Kolkata

#### Minutes of Special Meeting on "RGMO/FGMO and PSS Tuning of Generators in Eastern Region" held at ERPC, Kolkata on 31.01.2019 at 11:00 hrs

List of participants is enclosed at **Annexure-A**.

Member Secretary, ERPC chaired the meeting. He welcomed all the participants in the meeting. He informed that the issue of RGMO/FGMO and PSS Tuning is being reviewed in every OCC Meeting. But there was no significant improvement in the performance of the generators. In order to discuss the issue in detail, in 148<sup>th</sup> OCC Meeting held on 20.08.2018, it was decided that a separate meeting on Restricted Governor /Free Governor Mode Operation and PSS Tuning of generators with the power station authorities in the Eastern Region shall be convened for detailed deliberation.

He informed that vide CERC order dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 in Petition No. 84/MP/2015, the Commission directed the following:

Section 23 "

- a) Considering the fact that further measures have been put in place to facilitate desirable primary response, the Commission, starting from the month of September, 2017 shall be closely watching the primary response of ISGSs as reported by POSOCO/NLDCs. At the State level, SLDCs shall report the frequency response of intra-State generators to the concerned SERCs.
- b) NLDCs and SLDCs through the assistance of POSOCO shall start the process of selecting independent third parties capable of undertaking periodic checkups to monitor the RGMO/FGMO response. To start with, selected independent third parties shall be sent to the generating stations which are not providing the desired RGMO/FGMO response. Independent Third Parties shall ensure that the generator has not, in any way, prevented/disabled the governor from providing the desired response. In case, even after enabling the governors, units are not able to provide the desired response as per the provisions of the Grid Code, third parties, based on the submissions of the generators, shall bring out the technical constraints, if any, which limit the primary response of the units.
- c) All ISGSs are directed to provide primary response compulsorily in terms of Regulation 5.2 (f), (g), (h) and (i) of the Grid Code failing which we would not hesitate in initiating action under Section 142 of Electricity Act, 2003 for not providing desired RGMO/FGMO response without any valid reasons.

#### Section 24

"..... The Committee (on implementation of FGMO / primary response) has also recommended that there is no requirement for granting any exemption even to LMZ units from operation under RGMO/FGMO with manual intervention."

"... has the option of either expediting the R&M of old units which shall include installation of new EHG governors capable of providing adequate primary response or to go in for retrofit of mechanical governors for adopting RGMO features or to operate on FGMO with manual intervention..."

He advised all the power stations to take the necessary action to improve the performance of the generators.

#### I. RGMO/FGMO performance of Generators

ERLDC gave detailed presentation on Primary Response of Generators in the Eastern Regions. The presentation is enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

#### During the meeting, the generating stations raised queries pertaining to the following:

- 1. Regulatory requirement from the IEGC, CERC orders and Expert Committee recommendations
- 2. Exemption to old units from providing FGMO / RGMO response

- 3. Triggering criteria for frequency response, rate/quantum/duration of response
- 4. Data logging (resolution) and assessment of response

#### The queries raised by the generating stations were clarified by ERLDC/ERPC as under:

- 1. Primary frequency control is automatic and it aims to arrest the grid frequency variations by automatically varying generator output as per its droop characteristics. Restoration of frequency to the nominal i.e. 50 Hz in case of India is achieved through secondary and tertiary controls ranging from few minutes to hours.
- 2. Time frame for primary governor control action is of the order of a few seconds i.e. 5- 30 seconds and should last for at least 3-4 minutes to enable secondary control to take over which will allow the primary reserves to be restored. (Ref: 17.2 of Report of the Committee on Free Governor Mode Operation of Generating Units, Ref: Chapter 4, Page 34 of Report of Expert Group to review and suggest measures for bringing power system operation closer to National Reference Frequency).
- 3. IEGC permits a ripple filter of 0.03 Hz. This implies that the unit shall provide primary response whenever the change in frequency is more than 0.03 Hz. The time between two successive frequency measurements shall be suitably tuned to provide primary response within 5-30 seconds of the grid event causing the change in frequency. (**Ref : IEGC 5.2(f)**)
- 4. After the automatic primary response the unit may be brought back to its scheduled load at the rate of 1% per minute though local supplementary control. (**Ref: IEGC 5.2(i**))
- 5. The ex-bus schedule shall be restricted to MCR less normative auxiliary consumption. Operation in Valve wide-open mode is prohibited. The control valves shall be kept throttled to provide governor response at all times. (**Ref: IEGC 5.2(h**))
- 6. No exemption has been granted by CEC to LMZ units for operation under RGMO/FGMO. In case of difficulty to operate in RGMO, generators may operate under FGMO with manual intervention for providing mandated response as per the provisions of the Grid Code. (Ref: CERC order in Petition No. 65/MP/2014, Ref: CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015,Ref: 19.9 of Report of the Committee on Free Governor Mode Operation of Generating Units).
- 7. The methodology used for computing the Frequency Response Characteristics shall be as per the procedure approved by Hon'ble CERC vides order dated 3rd May 2013. All generators as well HVDC were advised to calculate their response as per the described procedure during the meeting.(Ref: CERC order in Petition No. 47/MP/2012). SLDCs were advised to report the frequencyresponse of intra-State generators to the concerned SERCs. (Ref: CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015).
- 8. A generator response which is minimum 40% of ideal FRC is to be considered as adequate response. (Ref: 9.6 (b) of Report of Expert Group to review and suggest measures for bringing power system operation closer to National Reference Frequency).
- 9. The MW and frequency data available at station DCS shall be archived at a resolution of at least 1 second, for post-facto analysis of the adequacy of the response.

All the station representatives stated that the gap in understanding the provisions of the grid code had been addressed through the deliberations in the meeting. They assured that the governor settings would be re-tuned in the next few days to provide the response expected as per the IEGC 5<sup>th</sup> amendment. All the generating utilities updated the latest status and their action plan which is enclosed at **Annexure-IA**.

The two frequency response events, which occurred in the month of January 2019, were also informed by ERLDC to all generators. It was decided that all generators would submit high resolution (1 sec) data of MW output, Frequency (Hz), and RGMO influence in MW (if available) along with FRC calculation and suitable explanation of response by 4<sup>th</sup> Feb 2019 to <u>erldcprotection@posoco.in</u> and <u>erpcprotection@gmail.com</u>.

#### **Events Date and Time:**

Date and Time	Time period for required data	Event	Frequency Drop
16-01-2019 12:25 hrs	12:24 hrs to 12:29 hrs	Solar Generation loss in Northern region of 1400 MW	0.107 Hz
23-01-2019 06:37 Hrs	06:36 hrs to 06:41 hrs	Loss of generation at Rampur & NJPC in Northern region	0.08 Hz

After detailed deliberation, the following decisions were taken in the meeting:

- 1. All the generators would take necessary tuning of their units along with the Boiler logic to provide adequate RGMO/FGMO response
- 2. Generator which cannot provide automatic response should operate on FGMO with manual intervention
- 3. All the generators would address the issues related to implementation of RGMO/FGMO during R & M works immediately.
- 4. All the generators shall calculate the RGMO/FGMO response for the events informed by ERLDC.
- 5. All the generators shall submit the high resolution data to SLDC and ERLDC for computation of the response.
- 6. The status of implementation of RGMO/FGMO and the performance of the generators shall be reviewed in monthly OCC Meetings.

#### II. **PSS Tuning of Generators**

ERLDC gave a detailed presentation on role of Power System Stabilizer and the importance of its tuning. Presentation is enclosed at **Annexure-II**. ERLDC explained the following during the PSS Tuning Session:

- 1. Low frequency oscillation and its adverse effect on the grid as well generating plants
- 2. Basics of PSS tuning, PSS Tuning Requirement as per Regulation/Standards
- 3. Criteria for PSS tuning and analysis of PSS tuning.
- 4. Exciter, PSS Data and its tuning details as received from various generators (Annexure-II A)
- 5. Analysis of PSS tuning field reports submitted by the various generators (Annexure-II B)
- 6. Need for Model data submission from generators and its utilization

After detailed deliberation, the following decisions were taken in the meeting:

- 1. Generators who had already done the PSS tuning shall submit the details of the Excitation System, PSS tuning and its report as per the list attached at **Annexure-II A**. The generators shall submit the Generator terminal voltage, Field voltage, Real power, Reactive Power, Generator Speed, and PSS output in excel/.csv format for better analysis of the result.
- 2. Generators for which PSS tuning was not carried out shall take up the PSS Tuning with OEM immediately
- 3. Generators for which PSS was not in service shall take up the issue with OEM immediately to bring the PSS into service.
- 4. For any future tuning, it was recommended to all generators to collect the response along with data in .csv/excel format.
- 5. All the generators where the PSS tuning was done and PSS not in service shall submit their action plan for PSS Tuning in line with IEGC and CEA standards before the next OCC meeting to ERPC/ERLDC.

Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

Annexue-A

Venue: ERPC Conference Hall, Kolkata

Time: 11:00 hrs

Date: 31.01.2019 (Thursday)

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20	Sachin Kuman Singh	EE(m)/DVC, Kils	7004-265901	Sachin . Sigh Odvergov. in	1000 p

Venue: ERPC Conference Hall, Kolkata

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Date: 31.01.2019 (Thursday)

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Venue: ERPC Conference Hall, Kolkata

Time: 11:00 hrs

Date: 31.01.2019 (Thursday)

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Annexure-I

# **Primary Response of Generators in**

# the Eastern Regions

Raj Protim Kundu ERLDC, POSOCO

## **Frequency Control**



- To arrest change in frequency, control actions are required
  Frequency Control can be divided into three overlapping windows of time
  - Primary Frequency Control
  - Secondary Frequency Control (AGC)
  - Tertiary Frequency Control



# **IEGC Regulations: RGMO / FGMO**



### ► IEGC 5.2 (f)

- All Coal/lignite based thermal generating units of 200 MW and above, Open Cycle Gas Turbine/Combined Cycle generating stations having gas turbines of capacity more than 50 MW each and all hydro units (with more than 3 hour pondage) of 25 MW and above" which are synchronized with the grid, irrespective of their ownership, shall have their governors in operation at all times....
- The restricted governor mode of operation shall essentially have the following features:
  - There should not be any reduction in generation in case of **a**) improvement in grid frequency below 50.00 Hz (for example, if grid frequency changes from 49.9 to 49.95 Hz or from 49.95 to 49.99 Hz, there shall not be any reduction in generation). For any fall in grid frequency, generation from the unit should increase as per generator droop upto a maximum of 5% of the generation subject to ceiling limit of 105 % of the MCR of the unit subject to machine capability.
  - Ripple filter of +/- 0.03 Hz. shall be provided so that small changes in **b**) frequency are ignored for load correction, in order to prevent governor hunting.
  - If any of these generating units is required to be operated without its **C**) governor in operation as specified above, the RLDC shall be immediately advised about the reason and duration of such operation. All governors shall have a droop setting of between 3% and 6%. 4



### ≻IEGC 5.2 (g)

- Facilities available with/in load limiters, Automatic Turbine Run-up System (ATRS), Turbine supervisory control, coordinated control system, etc., shall not be used to suppress the normal governor action in any manner and no dead bands and/or time delays shall be deliberately introduced....

### ≻IEGC 5.2 (h)

- All Coal/Lignite based thermal generating units of 200 MW and above, Open Cycle Turbine/Combine Cycle generating station having gas turbines of more than 50 MW each and all hydro units of 25 MW and above operating at or up to 100% of their Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) shall have the capability of (and shall not in any way be prevented from) instantaneously picking up to 105%, 105% and 110% of their MCR, respectively, when the frequency falls suddenly."
- After an increase in generation as above, a generating unit may ramp back to the original level at a rate of about one per cent (1%) per minute, in case continued operation at the increased level is not sustainable.



### ≻IEGC 5.2 (h)

- For the purpose of ensuring primary response, RLDCs/SLDCs shall not schedule the generating station or unit (s) thereof beyond ex-bus generation corresponding to 100% of the Installed capacity of the generating station or unit(s) thereof. The generating station shall not resort to Valve Wide Open (VWO) operation of units whether running on full load or part load, and shall ensure that there is margin available for providing Governor action as primary response.

≻IEGC 5.2 (i)

- The recommended rate for changing the governor setting, i.e., supplementary control for increasing or decreasing the output (generation level) for all generating units, irrespective of their type and size, would be one (1.0) per cent per minute or as per manufacturer's limits.



### ≻IEGC 5.2 (g)

- Facilities available with/in load limiters, Automatic Turbine Run-up System (ATRS), Turbine supervisory control, coordinated control system, etc., shall not be used to suppress the normal governor action in any manner and no dead bands and/or time delays shall be deliberately introduced except as specified in para 5.2(f) above.
- Provided that periodic check-ups by third party should be conducted at regular interval once in two years through independent agencies selected by RLDCs or SLDCs as the case may be. The cost of such test s shall be recovered by the RLDCs or SLDCs from the Generators. If deemed necessary by RLDCs/SLDCs, the test may be conducted more than once in two years.

In Fifth Amendment of IEGC regulation

### CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015, Date of order: July 31, 2017



➤Clause 23 (a):

- "... the Commission, starting from the month of September, 2017 shall be closely watching the primary response of ISGSs as reported by POSOCO/NLDCs.
- At the State level, SLDCs shall report the frequency response of intra-State generators to the concerned SERCs."

➤Clause 23(b)

- "... SLDCs through the assistance of POSOCO shall start the process of selecting independent third parties capable of undertaking periodic check-ups to monitor the RGMO/FGMO response.
- To start with selected independent third parties shall be sent to the generating stations which are not providing the desired RGMO/FGMO response...."

### CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015, Date of order: July 31, 2017 ≻Clause 23(b)



- "...Independent Third Parties shall ensure that the generator has not, in any way, prevented/disabled the governor from providing the desired response.

- In case, even after enabling the governors, units are not able to provide the desired response as per the provisions of the Grid Code, third parties, based on the submissions of the generators, shall bring out the technical constraints, if any, which limit the primary response of the units."

➤Clause 23(c)

- "All ISGSs are directed to provide primary response compulsorily in terms of Regulation 5.2 (f), (g), (h) and (i) of the Grid Code failing which we would not hesitate in initiating action under Section 142 of Electricity Act, 2003 for not providing desired RGMO/FGMO response without any valid reasons."

### CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015, Date of order: July 31, 2017



## Clause 24

- "..... The Committee (on implementation of FGMO / primary response) has also recommended that **there is no requirement for granting any exemption even to LMZ units** from operation under RGMO/FGMO with manual intervention
- ... has the **option** of either expediting the R&M of old units which shall include **installation of new EHG governors** capable of providing adequate primary response or
- to go in for *retrofit of mechanical governors* for adopting RGMO features or
- to operate on **FGMO with manual intervention**..."

# **Desired Primary Frequency Control Action**



- ➢Governor response is desired for arresting fall/rise in frequency as per droop characteristics.
- Time frame for primary governor control action is of the order of a few seconds i.e. 5-30 seconds.
- ➢Governor actions should last for at least 3-4 minutes.

Quote

- "Commission, revised IEGC which was notified to be effective from 01.04.2006 and essentially modified the requirement of holding the increased / decreased generation level by Governor Action for 5 minutes and allowed the return of the machine to the original load at a slow rate of 1% per minute."

Unquote

Report of the Committee on Free Governor Mode Operation of Generating Units

# What is Adequate Governor Frequency Response



Delta f = 0.13 Hz

Droop = 5% , MCR = 500 MW

Ideal Response = (0.13/50) x (100/5) x 500 = 26 MW

Actual response = 22.9 MW = Delta P observed

Actual response as % of Ideal Response = 88 %

Delta f = 0.13 Hz

Droop = 5% , MCR = 1000 MW

Ideal Response = (0.13/50) x (100/5) x 1000=52 MW

Actual response = 42 MW = Delta P observed

Actual response as % of Ideal Response = 80 %



Reflects ability of the system to respond to deviation in frequency

Frequency Response Characteristics = 
$$\frac{(P_B - P_A) - P_L}{f_B - f_A} MW/HZ$$

 $P_A$  – Actual Net interchange of control area before the event (+ve for import and – ve for export)

 $P_B$  – Actual Net interchange of control area after the event (+ve for import and –ve for export)

 $f_B - frequency after the Event$   $f_A - frequency before the Event$   $P_L - Load or Generation lost by Control Area$   $P_L is + Ve for Generation loss,$  $P_L is - Ve for load loss$ 

As per Clause 23 (a) of CERC order in Petition No. 84/MP/2015, SLDCs to report the frequency response of intra-State generators to the concerned SERCs

### **Response observed at generators at Eastern Region**



Even t No	<b>Event Description</b>	Date	Time	Net Frequency Change
1	3090 MW generation loss at Kotra	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip
2	1100 MW generation loss at Lalitpur	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip
3	900 MW generation loss at Andal	10-06-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip
4	1025 MW generation loss in Sikkim	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip
5	1060 MW generation loss in Sikkim	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip
6	1300 MW load loss in Maharastra	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz rise
7	890 MW generation loss at KSK	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip
8	1200 MW generation loss at Rampur	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip
9	2400 MW generation loss at Mundra	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip
10	1400 MW solar generation loss in Rajasthan	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Farakka-I & II generation Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA in MW)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-1.5	-4 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-1.13	-7%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	3.21	16%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-3.89	-11 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	0.5	1 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-3.37	18 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	2.87	17 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	1.01	2%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	5.75	8 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	10.8	43.3%

# Farakka I & II response on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at 08:14 h



### \* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

Farakka III



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Farakka-III MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-3.5	-6.8%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-0.6	-5.2%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	9.7	78%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-1.5	23.5%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-0.9	-8.6%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	7.9	22.8%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	1.2	13.4%

### Farakka III response on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at 08:14 hrs





\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

# Farakka unit 4 & 6 response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





### RGMO was out of service for unit 1, 2 & 3 and unit 5 was out of service

\* Based on data received from Farakka

KhSTPP - I



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Kahalgaon-I generation Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA in MW)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	28	114 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-1.35	- 9 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	-5.4	-35 %
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	0	0 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-2.6	-16 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	3.38	-35 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	23.34	270 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-19	- 61 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-3.72	-10 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	5.4	39.2%
01-Feb-19			(c) POSOCO		21

# KhSTPP – I response on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018 at 06:11 hrs



### \* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

### KhSTPP – I response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





\* Based on data received from KhSTPP

KhSTPP – I response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





#### \* Based on data received from KhSTPP

KhSTPP - II



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Kahalgaon-II MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	2	7.8%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	6.8	22%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	2	8.8%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-6.8	-16.9%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-2.7	14.5%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	2.7	13.9
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	4.1	12.9%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	2	7.8%
01-Feb-19			(c) POSOCO		25

## KhSTPP – II response on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at 20:48 hrs



<sup>\*</sup> Based on ERLDC SCADA data

KhSTPP – II response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





\* Based on data received from KhSTPP

### KhSTPP – II response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





\* Based on data received from KhSTPP

### TSTPP - I



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Talcher Stg I generation Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA in MW)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-5.5	-12 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	4.78	28 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	8.2	42 %
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	4	22 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	0	0 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	0	0 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	-4.96	-42 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	0	0 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	0	0 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	0	0%

# TSTPP – I response on 07<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 14:17 hr



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## TSTPP - II



Event No Date Ti	ime Fre	equency hange	MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
<b>Event-1</b> 23-04-18 10	0:42 0.28	87 Hz Dip	21.9	10.1%
<b>Event-2</b> 06-05-18 16	6:50 0.05	55 Hz Dip	10.7	25.6%
<b>Event-3</b> 10-05-18 06	5:11 0.05	54 Hz Dip	-10.5	-25.6%
<b>Event-4</b> 10-07-18 08	3:14 0.06	52 Hz Dip	3.8	14.5%
<b>Event-5</b> 30-07-18 20	0.07	71 Hz Dip	3.9	9.1%
<b>Event-6</b> 06-08-18 13	3:06 0.13	3 Hz Rise	-0.4	1.1%
Event-7 07-08-18 14	4:17 0.03	35 Hz Dip	7.9	35.8%
<b>Event-8</b> 29-08-18 04	1:02 0.05	56 Hz Dip	1.6	6.4%
<b>Event-9</b> 30-10-18 19	9:23 0.1	9 Hz Dip [	Data not available	
Event-10 16-01-19 12	2:25 0.0	5 Hz Dip	5.46	57%
## TSTPP – II response on 07<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 14:17 h



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## TSTPP response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs



Unit 2 & 3 were out of service

\* Based on data received from TSTPP

Barh



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Barh generation Change after the Event(As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response(Assu ming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	2.82	4 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-1.1	-4 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	Data not Updating at ERLDC	Data not Updating at ERLDC
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	Data not Updating at ERLDC	Data not Updating at ERLDC
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	0.169	0 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	- 6.4 (Ramp Down in Units going on)	27 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	- 9.35 (Ramp Down in Units going on)	-58 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	- 0.23	-1 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	2.75	4 %
Event-10 01-Feb-19	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	-0.2	-0.7%

## Barh response on 07<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 14:17 hrs





\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

#### Barh Unit 4 Response for Event at 10:42 on 23-04-18





\* Based on data received from Barh

- No Response from The Unit 4 as it was generating 673 MW (Installed Capacity 660 MW)
- Margin for RGMO Response is not there.

#### Barh Unit 5 Response for Event at 10:42 on 23-04-18





- No Response from The Unit 5. \* Based on data received from Barh
- Generation reduction observed when the frequency fall is not sharp and that to not Primary reponse.





Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	GMR generation Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA in MW)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	10( Slow Response)	32 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	6.7(Slow Response)	61 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	-1.5	-22 %
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	Data Not Updating	Data Not Updating
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	1.83 (Unit Was Ramping)	20 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-0.91	9 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	6.11 (Unit Was Ramping)	78 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	24 (Unit Was Ramping)	195 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-4.2	-13 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	-2.1	36.4%

## GMR response on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018 at 06:11 hrs



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data



### GMR response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





\* Based on data received from GMR

MPL



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	MPL generation Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA in MW)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	1.98	6 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-0.99	-5 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	Data not Updating	Data not Updating
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-3	-14 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	57	248 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-20	143 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	10.9	102 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-1.6	-5 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	9.4	38 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	1.3	-6.9%

## MPL response on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2018 at 08:14 hrs





\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## MPL response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs





\* Based on data received from MPL

## Adhunik



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Adhunik MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-1	-15 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	0.45	8 %
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	4.66	87 %
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	1.95 (Generation Ramp up in Unit going on)	30 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	1.76 (Generation Ramp up in Unit going on)	21 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-0.96	38 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	0.69 (Generation Ramp up in Unit going on)	40 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	1.12	17 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-0.29	-4 %
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	Data not available	
01-Feb-19			(c) POSOCO	)	44

## Adhunik response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 h



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## Teesta V



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Teesta V MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	0.22	3 %
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	No Units in Service	No Units in Service
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	4.51	61 %
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	0.12	1 %
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	14.27	102 %
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-2.7	28 %
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	-0.25	-4 %
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	1.61	7 %
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-2.33	-9 %
Eventel 9	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz(မှာ <mark>i</mark> ခြန္တဝငဝ	Unit not in service	46

## Teesta V response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 h



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

**JITPL** 



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	JITPL MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	0.7	1.3%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-0.7	-4.8%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	-1.5	-16.3%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-0.1	-0.9%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	0.9	-13.7%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	0.8	14.9%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	3.8	49.7%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	1	2.8%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	3	32.5%

## JITPL response on 06<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 13:06



\* Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## BRBCL



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	BRBCL MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-0.2	-1%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	2.1	55.5%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	1.7	36.8%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	3.6	74.9%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	0	0.0%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	1.7	-47.6%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	-0.95	-34%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-2.4	-70.2%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	5.4	17.6%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	0	0.0%





<sup>\*</sup> Based on ERLDC SCADA data

## Dikchu



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Dikchu MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	0.3	5.38%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	0.1	5.3%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	-0.3	-12.7%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip		
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip		
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-0.5	26.3%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	0	0%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	Data not available	
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	Unit not in service	

## Dikchu response on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 19:23 hrs



#### \* Based on data received from Dikchu

## Teesta III response on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019 at 06:37 h





Units at Teesta III was not in RGMO/FGMO before 06-12-2018. During Event on 16-01-18, units at Teesta III were not in service. \* Based on data received from Teesta III

## Jharkhand



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Jharkhand MW drawl Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1 2	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-8.9	28.6%
Event-2 0	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-7.3	131.3%
Event-3 1	LO-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	24.7	-439%
Event-4 1	LO-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	24	439%
Event-5 3	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-24.8	385.9%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-28.9	-1909%
Event-7 C	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	5.4	-167.4%
Event-8 2	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-9.2	145.3%
Event-9 3	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	11.7	-116%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	-13.5	227.2%

DVC



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	DVC MW drawl Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-76.2	11.9%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	31.1	-28.8%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip		
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-4.9	4.5%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-34.1	23.9%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	58.8	78.4%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	-44.9	88.9%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-60.3	73.6%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-17	5%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	-92.5	101.1%

01-Feb-19

## Response observed at DVC units for 06<sup>th</sup> August event





Response observed only for CTPS units

Frequency response observed in DVC control area for this event was 78% of ideal response (Assuming 5% governor droop and 4%/Hz load response)

## Response observed at DVC units for 06<sup>th</sup> August event





Response not observed for any unit

Frequency response observed in DVC control area for this event was 78% of ideal response (Assuming 5% governor droop and 4%/Hz load response) Load was in decreasing mode prior to the incident.

## Response observed at DVC units for 30<sup>th</sup> October







\* Based on data received from DVC

# Response observed at DVC units for 30<sup>th</sup> October event



\* Based on data received from DVC

## GRIDCO



Event No-	Date	Time	Frequency Change	GRIDCO MW drawl Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-78.2	28.2%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-106.4	221.0%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	-29.7	61.1%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-17.6	34.5%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	123.5	-178.5%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	17.2	38.2%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	39.9	-146.2%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-39.4	64.7%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	74	-29.9%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	25.1	52.4%

# Response observed at GRICO units for 30<sup>th</sup> October event



\* Based on data received from ERLDC SCADA data

## Response observed at GRICO units for 30<sup>th</sup> October









\* Based on data received from ERLDC SCADA data

## Response observed at GRICO units for 30<sup>th</sup> October







\* Based on data received from ERLDC SCADA data

WB



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	WB MW drawl Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	-46.8	7.6%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-43.4	37.3%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	13.3	-12.3%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-51.7	41.3%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-44.3	24.9%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	-13.7	-14.9%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	12	-19%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	14.2	-12.3%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-45.1	10.9%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	18.2	-20.6%

01-Feb-19

## Response observed at WB units for 30<sup>th</sup> October event



Frequency response observed in WB control area for this event was 11% of ideal response (Assuming 5% governor droop and 4%/Hz load response)

#### \* Based on data received from generation end

## Response observed at WB units for 30<sup>th</sup> October event



\* Based on data received from ERLDC SCADA data
## Sikkim



Event No	Date	Time	Frequency Change	Sikkim MW Change after the Event (As per ERLDC SCADA)	Actual response as % of Ideal Response (Assuming 5 % Droop)
Event-1	23-04-18	10:42	0.287 Hz Dip	0.1	-3.6%
Event-2	06-05-18	16:50	0.055 Hz Dip	-0.1	42.3%
Event-3	10-05-18	06:11	0.054 Hz Dip	1	-266%
Event-4	10-07-18	08:14	0.062 Hz Dip	-0.5	124.5%
Event-5	30-07-18	20:48	0.071 Hz Dip	-0.8	165.4%
Event-6	06-08-18	13:06	0.13 Hz Rise	0.4	120.9%
Event-7	07-08-18	14:17	0.035 Hz Dip	-0.3	157.5%
Event-8	29-08-18	04:02	0.056 Hz Dip	-0.4	140.8%
Event-9	30-10-18	19:23	0.19 Hz Dip	-0.7	50.7%
Event-10	16-01-19	12:25	0.05 Hz Dip	-0.1	36.7%

01-Feb-19

(c) POSOCO



#### For any query,

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#### 9903329591

01-Feb-19

4011

#### **RGMO/FGMO status:**

#### A. ISGS and IPPs

Generator Name	Discussion during the	<b>Comments from</b>	Time frame and	
	meeting	Generators	Action Plan	
Farakka Unit 1,2,3	Adequate Response is not observed due to old DCS system.	The DCS are old and due to any faulty card, response is not observed. The response will be intermittent as there is no facility to provide alarm to real time operator for early replacement of faulty card module.	DCS will be replaced under R & M activity in the next overhauling as per the proposed annual outage plan approved by ERPC.	
Farakka Unit 4	Response is not adequate and withdrawal of response is not in line with IEGC. Over generation was observed due to which Primary response margin was not adequately available.	The RGMO logic and ramp down logic after RGMO operation needs tuning.	Fine Tuning of logic for RGMO will be completed by end of March 2019	
Farakka Unit 5	No response has been observed	HP CV 4 is 100 % stuck so RGMO operation is not proper and desired response is not observed.	In the next overhauling (as per the ERPC approved shutdown of unit), the issue will be resolved.	
Farakka Unit 6	Response is not adequate	The RGMO logic and ramp down logic after RGMO operation needs tuning.	Fine Tuning of logic for RGMO will be completed by end of March 2019.	
Kahalgaon 1,2,3&4	Response is not adequate	The new DCS have been installed and there is a need forfine-tuning the RGMO Logic. It was informed that Boiler for the units is not responding as per the requirement envisaged response for FGMO.	NTPC intimated that by 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2019 the fine-tuning activity would be completed	
Kahalgaon 5,6,7	Unit 5 has provided oscillatory response. While unit 6 and 7 has provided poor response.	Need of fine-tuning the RGMO Logic for all the units.	NTPC intimated that by 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2019 the fine-tuning activity would be completed.	

Talcher 1,2	No response Observed	The DCS (ABB make) is	Fine-tuning of RGMO
	-	very old. During the next	is going on and
		overhauling, response of	expected to be
		PSS will be tuned and	completed by Next
		other issues will be	Overhauling.
		attended.	
Talcher Unit	Good Response in Unit 4	Unit 3 Boiler R & M is	NTPC intimated that
3,4,5&6	observed while inadequate	over and tuning of RGMO	by 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2019 the
	response in other units.	is required.	fine-tuning activity
		For the units 5 and 6, Fine	would be completed.
		tuning of RGMO logic is	
		required.	
Barh 4 &5	Based on the submitted	NTPC intimated that the	NTPC will take up the
	plots for events, it has been	events will be analyzed	matter of data
	observed that the units may	and fine-tuning will be	collection in .csv
	be responding during	done in the RGMO logic	format with their
	nominal frequency changes	for complying with IEGC.	OEM.
	in the grid and thus		
	adequate response has not		NTPC will calculate
	been observed during		the FRC of units for
	frequency response events.		the last three events
			and submit it to
			ERLDC by 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb
			2019.
			NTPC will be taking
			up the issue of fine
			tuning of the RGMO
			with OEM.
MPL 1 and 2	Response for Unit 1 is not	In Unit 1 there is	Unit 1: The issue
	adequate while some	limitation due to Boiler	arising due to Boiler
	response is observed for	issues while in unit 2	limitation has been
	Unit 2.However,	RGMO logic needs fine	taken up with OEM.
	withdrawal of response is	tuning.	MPL to provide the
	not in line with IEGC.		timeline for the
			activity to ERPC/
			ERLDC.
			Unit 2: Fine-tuning of
			RGMO will be done as
			Unit overhauling is
			underway.
Teesta V 1,2,3	Based on the submitted	NHPC intimated that they	Due to old
	plots for different events, it	would fine-tune their	DCS,NHPC is not able

	has been observed that the units may be responding during nominal frequency changes in the grid and thus adequate response has not been observed during frequency response events.	RGMO logic for compliance with IEGC. It was informed by NHPC that during high hydro season they will not be able to give governor response. However, detailed reason could not be provided during the meeting.	to extract the MW and frequency data in .csv format. They will take up the matter with OEM. NHPC will calculate the FRC of units for the recent events and submit to ERLDC/ERPC. NHPC will be taking up the issue of fine- tuning of the response with OEM. NHPC will provide a detailed explanation with reason on the statement on no response during high
			hydro season.
BRBCL 1 & 2	Slow Response has been observed based on the data.	NTPC intimated that they would check the reasons for the poor response and action will be taken for improving the governor response.	NTPC Intimated that tuning of RGMO logic will be taken up with OEM.
Teesta 3 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6	Response is observed	Fine-tuning of RGMO logic will be done.	Teesta 3 will be doing the fine tuning of RGMO logic and will intimate ERLDC/ERPC.
GMR 1, 2 & 3	GMR Units are responding however, the response is slow.	No representative from GMR attended the meeting.	
JITPL 1 & 2	Poor Response has been observed.	No representative from JITPL attended the meeting.	
Adhunik 1 & 2	Response is observed however, withdrawal of response is fast.	No representative from Adhunik attended the meeting	

Dikchu	Response is observed but	No representative fro	m
	slows in nature.	Dikchu attended t	ne
		meeting.	

#### **B.** State Generators

Tenughat 1, 2	No details for analysis of Governor Response.	TTPS intimated that Unit 1 is having new DCS (Nov'16) so data retrieval is possible as will be submitted.The unit earlier	Tenughat was intimated to submit the data for the events in order to analyze the response of TTPS
		was running at de-rated power (160 MW)due to issues. Presently Unit overhauling has been completed however,it is kept out.	units.
		Unit 2is having old DCS and the unit is under RGMO.	
Mejia (1, 2, 3, 4),	Response has been	The fine tuning of RGMO	
Mejia A (5 & 6),	observed in units however,	is required.	
Mejia B (7 & 8) -	it did not sustain and was		
DVC	withdrawn within 10-15		
Kadamma 1 & 2	Beenonge has heen	Unit 1. It is anaroted with	
Koderma 1 & $2 - $	charged in units house	Unit 1: It is operated with	
DVC	it did not sustain and was	issue with boiler pressure	
	withdrawn within 10-15		DVC intimated that
	seconds.	Unit 2: Similar to Unit 1	they are going to have
		but has been attended	an internal meeting
		during overnauling. Fine-	and will intimate the
		required	reason for the
Chandranura B (1	Response has been	CTPS explained that the	inadequate response
& 2  -DVC	observed in units however	inadequate response could	and action plan by $5/2/10$
	it did not sustain and was	be due to several	5/2/19
	withdrawn within 10-15	reasons. However when	
	seconds.	asked about event wise	
		details and similar issues	
		observed in all DVC units.	
		DVC explained that they	
		will provide the details	
		after internal discussion.	

	Bokaro A () &	Response has been		
	B(U 3)-DVC	observed in units however,		
		it did not sustain and was		
		withdrawn within 10-15		
		seconds.		
	Durgapur 1 & 2 -	Response has been		
	DVC	observed in units however.		
		it did not sustain and was		
		withdrawn within 10-15		
		seconds		
	Waria 4-DVC	No Response has been		
		observed		
	OHPC (All	Most of the units have not	OHPC intimated that they	OHPC to submit the
	Fligible Hydro	responded for the events	have kept all the units in	operational
	Units · Balimala	responded for the events	EGMO with Manual	philosophy Reason for
	Indravati Unar		intervention The record	keeping ECMO with
	Kalah Dangali )		for monul intervention	keeping rowo with
	Kolao, Keligali )		for manual intervention	for all units. Critaria of
			and response during the	for all units, Criteria of
			events, criteria for manual	initiating the manual
			intervention were not	intervention and
			presented during the	proper records of
			meeting.	Manual intervention
				and obtained response
				to ERLDC/ERPC.
	IBTPS 1, 2	RGMO response could not	IBTPS intimated that	OPGC to be submit
		be analyzed due to absence	RGMO is in service.	the details of response
		of data.		for IBTPS units for
				validating the FGMO
				operation during the
				events by 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2018.
ļ	DPL 7, 8	Response was observed	DPL intimated that fine	DPL will be
ļ		however the withdrawal of	tuning of RGMO logic is	submitting the action
		response was not in line	required	plan by 5/2/19
		with IEGC.		
	Budge Budge 1,2	No response has been	Units are under FGMO	CESC wasadvised that
		observed from these units.	with Manual	as per IEGC, the
			intervention.However,	margin for primary
			units are generating above	response has to be kept
			its full capacity for	in the units.
ļ			catering the utility load.	
	Budge Budge 3	Response was observed	CESC informed that there	CESC intimated that
ļ		however the withdrawal of	was an error in the RGMO	fine-tuning of RGMO
		response was not in line	logic which has been	logic would be done
Į				
		with IFGC	corrected and further fine	with OFM during next

				tuning is required.	overhauling
Kolaghat 1, 2, 3, 4	No response	is	being	All units of Kolaghat are	WBPDCL was advised
& 5	observed		0	having Hydro mechanical	that CERC hasn't
				governorand so cannot be	exempted any
				run in RGMO. It was	generator from
				informed that all the units	FGMO/RGMO.
				are kept in FGMO with	Manual intervention is
				Manual intervention	for LMZ units and for
					units that cannot be
					run with RGMO, they
					can opt for FGMO.
Sagardighi 1,2,3,4	No response	is	being	Units are in RGMO.	WBPDCL will analyze
	observed.			However reason for no	the reason for no
				response will be analyzed	response and submit
				and submitted to	the same along with
				ERPC/ERLDC/SLDC.	action plan to
					ERLDC/ERPC by 4 <sup>th</sup>
					Feb 2019.
Bakreshwar1,2,3,4	No response	is	being	For Unit 1, 2, 3 and 4	WBPDCL will analyze
,5	observed.			RGMO has been kept in	the reason for no
				service. While due to	response and submit
				Boiler issue, the RGMO of	the same along with
				Unit 5 has been kept out of	action plan to
				service. 1 second data are	ERLDC/ERPC by 4 <sup>th</sup>
				not available for unit 1, 2	Feb 2019.
				& 3. the DCS system will	
				be replaced in 2020-21	
				(Unit#2), 2023-24	
				(unit#1), 2022-23(Unit#3).	
Santaldih 5 & 6				RGMO is kept out of	WBPDCL will inform
				service. RGMO for unit 6	ERLDC/ERPC
				can be taken in service	regarding the action
				while for unit 5 it will be	plan by 4 <sup>44</sup> Feb 2019.
				decided after unit	
				overhauling.	



# Power System Stabilizer and Need for its Tuning

## **Power Swing**



- Generator have synchronizing and damping torque.
  - Synchronizing Torque T<sub>s</sub> : Keeping Synchronism after Large Disturbance (Transient Stability)
  - Damping Torque T<sub>d</sub> : Damping after small
    Perturbation (Small Signal Stability)
- Adequate Ts and Td to keep generator stable and maintain synchronism with the grid.
- Power Swing refers to oscillation in active and reactive power flows on a transmission line consequent to a disturbance.





Source : NPTEL



Source : Slides from Presentation by Prof. Mani Venkatasubramanian, WSU





Adequate Damping and Synchronizing Torque

Source : EPRI-Power System Dynamic Tutorial









Large Disturbance Adequate Synchronizing and Damping Torque Stable Swing





Small Disturbance Adequate Synchronizing but Low Damping Torque Low Frequency Oscillation (Low Damping)

# No soco

## **Role of Automatic Voltage Regulator**

 AVR : Fast Acting AVR results in Improvement in Transient stability (Improve Synchronizing Torque) However provide a weakening effect to Damping Torque.



Source : http://www.meppi.com/Products/GeneratorExcitationProducts/Static%20Excitation%20System/Power%20System%20Stabilizer.pdf

# Role of Power System Stabilizer



- Used to minimize real power oscillations by rapidly adjusting the field of the generator to dampen the low-frequency oscillations.
- PSS input has appropriate phase and gain compensation to modulate field voltage such that torque are generated that are out of phase causing Low frequency Oscillation.

## **Role of Power System Stabilizer...**



- Generator output power is decided by a turbine's mechanical torque.
- Can be changed by transiently changing the excitation value
- PSS detects the change in generator output power, controls the excitation value, and reduces the rapid power fluctuation

Source : http://www.meppi.com/Products/GeneratorExcitationProducts/Static%20Excitation%20System/Power%20System%20Stabilizer.pdf

# **Regulation: PSS and Its Tuning**



## **1. Definition of PSS :**

**CEA (Technical standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulation, 2007:** Power System stabiliser means controlling equipment which receives input signal of speed, frequency and power to control the excitation via the voltage regulator for damping power oscillation of a synchronous machine".

# **Regulation: PSS and Its Tuning...**



### 2. Provision of PSS :

- CEA Technical Standard for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines
  - For Coal or lignite based Thermal Generating Stations (10.2. g.i: )
  - For Hydro power Plan (37.3.e)
- CEA (Technical standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulation, 2007
  - For New generating Units (part II. 1. C)
  - For Old Units: (part II. 2. 2):
- Standard technical features of BTG system for supercritical 660/ 800 MW thermal units, CEA, July 2013 (16.2.4.iii.d.5)
- Standard technical specification for main plant package of sub- critical thermal power project 2 X (500 MW or above), CEA, Sept 2008 (5.2.4.iv)
- New Thermal/Gas/Hydro plant : > 100 MW must have PSS along with AVR.
- For old Thermal/Hydro Power plants commissioned prior to 2007:
  > 100 MW must provide AVR and PSS during their renovation and modernization.

# **Regulation: PSS and Its Tuning...**



## 3. PSS Tuning :

- IEGC 5.2.k: Power System Stabilizers (PSS) in AVRs of generating units (wherever provided), shall be got properly tuned by the respective generating unit owner as per a plan prepared for the purpose by the CTU/RPC from time to time. CTU /RPC will be allowed to carry out checking of PSS and further tuning it, wherever considered necessary.
- CEA (Technical standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulation,
  2007 6.g: The requester and user shall cooperate with RPC and appropriate Load despatch centre in respect of matter listed below, but not limited to: Cooperate with RPC for tuning of PSS provided in the excitation system of generating Unit.

## Report of the Task Force on Power System Analysis under Contingencies

**Recommendation :** Necessary exercise to retune PSS should be undertaken at interval of 3-4 years or even earlier depending on network additions in vicinity of specific generators.

## **PSS Tuning Requirement**



- A. The PSS gives improved damping following a step change in voltage.
- B. Any oscillations are damped out within 2 cycles.
- C. The PSS gives improved damping of frequencies in the band 0.02 4 Hz.
- D. The gain margin test demonstrates no appreciable instability at 3 times proposed gain.
- E. PSS has to perform for under variable system operating condition (Real and reactive Power and Terminal voltage) and network topologies by varying the system impedance (15 %< X <50 %).
- F. PSS has to perform and adequately damp oscillation after the short circuit as for a duration defined in CEA transmission planning Criteria 2013 on the directly connected lines from the generating station
- G. PSS should not be interacting negatively or having any adverse impact on the torsional mode of the generator (Applicable for Large Steam Turbine generating unit on single shaft units)

## **PSS Tuning in Eastern Region**



Budge Budge



Step Test 2 % : Partial Load

Source : CESC









#### Step Test 2 % : Full Load

Source : CESC

## A SOCO

#### **Karcham Wangtoo**



#### Contingency

Source : NRLDC

## **Simulation With Field Data**



Figure 11: Response of active power to 4% step online with PSS On

Figure 10: Response of terminal voltage for AVR offline step response +12%

#### With the help of the data provided by the Generator, Actual Response can be reproduced from Simulation

Helps in Accurate Transient and Dynamic Study

# **Supporting Slides**



## Reasons for LFO Observed in the Indian Grid



- Operating with Weak Tie Line at high loading limits.
- Weak Interconnection in the system.
- Generating Plant operating with high angular separation from adjacent node.
- Generator Control System Software Problem.
- Issue with Governor System for Generating Unit.
- Generator Testing like governor, ramp test(PG test)
- Switching of transmission element causing large voltage change.
- Severe Fault /Delayed Fault clearance.
- Mal-operation of over speed limiting Gear Mal-operation of over speed limiting gear.
- Emergency stop and control valve issue during operation.
- Generating Unit synchronization and desynchronization.
- etc.

### We cannot AVOID/STOP the above reasons However, We can improve the System Damping

## **Impact of LFO Indian Grid**



- Tripping of Transmission line/Generating unit on unwanted operation of protection.
  - e.g.: Tripping of APML Tirora Units/JP Nigrie Units
- Reduction of Transfer capability of Transmission system.
  - e.g. : WR-SR ATC/TTC was lower due to LFO.
- Wear and tear of Generator Rotor shaft and reducing their life (Hidden Failures)
- Wear and Tear of Consumer rotating loads and reducing their life (Hidden Failures)
- Wide Scale Blackout.
  - e.g.: Cases of blackout in NER grid.



### Inter – Area Oscillation : 0.2 Hz in NEWS Grid

- Here all generators align in two groups
- Two groups oscillate in phase opposition with each other.
- Major reason is weak tie link between two grids.
- E.g. 0.2 Hz oscillation between NEW and SR grid after synchronization through 765 kV Solapur-Raichur 1 circuit.



Source : POSOCO report, Low Frequency Oscillation in Indian Grid



### Intra – Area Oscillation : 0.56 Hz Observed between Eastern, North Eastern and Western grid

- Here few generators in one area oscillate w.r.t generators in other areas.
- Not all generators in grid participate.
- E.g. 0.56 Hz LFO between Eastern, North Eastern and Western Grid observed on 9<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> August 2014.



Source : POSOCO report, Low Frequency Oscillation in Indian Grid

## Inter and Intra Plant Oscillation : 1.2 Hz and 10 2.4 Hz oscillation in NER Grid

- Inter-plant and Intra plant in general comes simultaneously. (Local mode)
- Intra-Plant : Unit oscillate w.r.t. other units in plant
- Inter-Plant : One generating plant oscillate w.r.t Grid.
- E.g. 1.2 and 2.4 Hz oscillation observed in NER Grid.



### Torsional Oscillation: SSTI at HVDC Mundra.

- Frequency range : 10-40 Hz.
- Reason : FSC connected line at a generator, HVDC converter at Generating plant ,Wind turbines
- Directly impact rotor of a generator.
- Dangerous for generating plant as can damage the rotor of Units
- Observed at KSK (FSC connected line), APL Mundra (HVDC Converter terminal)



Source : POSOCO report, Low Frequency Oscillation in Indian Grid

### Low Frequency Oscillation at Nuclear Power Station

- Oscillation detected at Nuclear
  Power Plant.
- Observability : Voltage and Reactive power
- Contacted the generating unit and reason was found out in real time.
- Reason : One Emergency stop and control valve (ESCV) was leaking and when load was shifted on other, controller caused hunting.




Thank You

Power Plant	Unit No	Type of Exciter	Exciter Model and Vendor	IEEE Model of Exciter	PSS Model	PSS single input or dual input	PSS in Service (Yes/No)	PSS tuned (Yes/No)	Last PSS Tuning Date	Report Submitted (Yes/No)
West Bengal										
Kolaghat- WBPDCL	1-3	Static	BHEL	ST5A	PSS 3B		Yes	No	Long Back	No
Kolaghat- WBPDCL	4-6	Static	ABB Unitrol 6800		PSS 2B	Dual	Yes	No	All Unit:2014	No
Sagardighi- WBPDCL	1,2	Static	ABB Unitrol 5000				No	No		No
Sagardighi- WBPDCL	3,4	Brushless	BHEL		PSS 3B		Yes	Yes	Step Test on Unit 3 in 2018 and Unit 4 not done	No
Santhaldih- WBPDCL	5,6	Brushless	BHEL	AC3A	PSS 3B			Unit 5 in 2013 and Unit 6 is not Tuned		No
Bandel- WBPDCL	5	Static	BHEL					No		No
Bakreshwar- WBPDCL	1	Brushless	BHEL-Unitrol		PSS-3B		Yes	No		No
Bakreshwar- WBPDCL	2,3	Brushless	BHEL- THYRISIEM-04				Yes	No		No
Bakreshwar- WBPDCL	4,5	Brushless	BHEL-Unitrol		PSS-3B		Yes	No		No
DPL	7	Static (through Carbon Brush)	Unitrol F 5000 ABB	ST1	PSS 2A	Dual	No	No	N.A	Not App
DPL	8	Brushless	WBS NO CE/0800-SH8- 48-01 BHEL		UN0662	Dual	Yes	No	No	Not App
PPSP Site	1,2,3,4	Thyristor	Digital	Not	Not	Single	Yes	No	No	Not App.

		type, full	AVRTOSATEX	availa	availabl					
		bridge	100, Vendor-	ble	е					
			Toshiba							
TLDP III	4 x 33									
TLDP IV	4 X 44									
CESC										
Budge Budge- CESC	1, 2	Static	R-R Industrial Controls Limited			Dual	Yes	Yes	29.07.15	Yes
Budge Budge- CESC	3	Static	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	28.02.10	No
HEL-CESC	1,2	Static	Unitrol 5000	ST1A	PSS-2A	Dual	Yes	Yes during Commissioni ng	2015	No
DVC										
Bokaro -DVC	500 MW	Brushless					Yes	No		No
Bokaro	3 X 210 MW									No
Mejia-DVC	4	STATIC	BHEL		OTHER	Dual	Yes	Yes during Commissioni ng		No
Mejia-DVC	5,6	Brushless	BHEL		OTHER	Dual	Yes	Yes during Commissioni ng		No
Mejia-DVC	7,8	Brushless	BHEL		OTHER	Dual		Yes	U7:2010; U8:2011	No
Raghunathpur- DVC	1,2	Brushless	Unitrol F 5000	ST1A	PSS2A	Dual	No	No		Not App
Durgapur-DVC	1,2	Brushless			OTHER	Dual	Yes	Yes	U1: 2012 U2: 2013	No
Koderma-DVC	1,2	Brushless	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes		No
Waria	4									No
Chandrapura B	2 X 250 MW									No
ISGS										
Kahalgaon NTPC	1,2,3	Semi- Static	ABB 6800			Dual	Yes	Yes	U1: Dec 2017; U2: Apr 2016; U3 : Sept 2016	Yes

Kahalgaon NTPC	4	Semi- Static	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	U4: May 2015	Yes
Kahalgaon NTPC	5,6,7	Brushless	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	U 5 & 6 : Jan 2009; U7:July 2010	Yes
Farakka NTPC	1,2,3	Static	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	All units : Jan 2008	No
Farakka NTPC	4,5	Brushless	Siemens			Dual	Yes	Yes	All units : Jan 2008	No
Farakka NTPC	6	Brushless	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	Jan 2011	No
Talcher Stage 2	3,4,5,6	Brushless	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes		Yes
Talcher Stage 1	1,2						Yes			No
Nabinagar NPGC	1									
BRBCL	1,2,3									
KBUNL	1,2,3,4									
Teesta V	1,2,3	Static	ALSPA P320 Alstom	ST7B	PSS2A	Dual	Yes	Yes	2008	
Rangit	3 x 20									
IPP										
IPP Teesta-III	1,2,3,4,5,6	Static	Thyne 5 , ELIN		PSS2A	Dual	Yes	Yes	2017	Not App
IPP Teesta-III Jorethang	1,2,3,4,5,6 Unit No. 1,2	Static Static Excitatio n System	Thyne 5 , ELIN ALSPA CONTOGEN V3 P320 AVR, VENDOR - ALSTOM	IEEE 421.5	PSS2A PSS2A	Dual Dual	Yes	Yes Yes	2017 Sept. 2015	Not App Yes
IPP Teesta-III Jorethang Tashiding	1,2,3,4,5,6 Unit No. 1,2 1,2	Static Static Excitatio n System With Brushes	Thyne 5 , ELIN ALSPA CONTOGEN V3 P320 AVR, VENDOR - ALSTOM Unitrol 6080	IEEE 421.5	PSS2A PSS2A PSS2B	Dual Dual Dual	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	2017 Sept. 2015 16 Oct 2017	Not App Yes Unit 2 Submitted
IPP Teesta-III Jorethang Tashiding Chuzachen HEP	1,2,3,4,5,6 Unit No. 1,2 1,2 1,2	Static Static Excitatio n System With Brushes Static	Thyne 5 , ELIN ALSPA CONTOGEN V3 P320 AVR, VENDOR - ALSTOM Unitrol 6080 P320 AVR, ALSTOM	IEEE 421.5 <b>ST7B</b>	PSS2A PSS2A PSS2B PSS2A	Dual Dual Dual Dual	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes	2017 Sept. 2015 16 Oct 2017 26.04.2013	Not App Yes Unit 2 Submitted Yes
IPP Teesta-III Jorethang Tashiding Chuzachen HEP Dikchu	1,2,3,4,5,6 Unit No. 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	Static Static Excitatio n System With Brushes Static Static	Thyne 5 , ELIN ALSPA CONTOGEN V3 P320 AVR, VENDOR - ALSTOM Unitrol 6080 P320 AVR, ALSTOM AC7B,ALSTO M	IEEE 421.5 <b>ST7B</b> АС7В	PSS2A PSS2A PSS2B PSS2A PSS2A/ 2B	Dual Dual Dual Dual Dual	Yes Yes Yes Yes yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes yes	2017 Sept. 2015 16 Oct 2017 26.04.2013 11/02/2017	Not App Yes Unit 2 Submitted Yes -
IPP Teesta-III Jorethang Tashiding Chuzachen HEP Dikchu Maithon Power Limited	1,2,3,4,5,6 Unit No. 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	Static Static Excitatio n System With Brushes Static Static Brushless	Thyne 5 , ELIN ALSPA CONTOGEN V3 P320 AVR, VENDOR - ALSTOM Unitrol 6080 P320 AVR, ALSTOM AC7B,ALSTO M EAR 50/15- 30/8-3 BHEL	IEEE 421.5 ST7B AC7B ESST1 A	PSS2A PSS2A PSS2B PSS2A PSS2A/ 2B BHEL EDN747 040028 1	Dual Dual Dual Dual Dual	Yes Yes Yes Yes yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes yes Yes	2017 Sept. 2015 16 Oct 2017 26.04.2013 11/02/2017 2017	Not App Yes Unit 2 Submitted Yes - -

									2(21/5/13)	
JITPL	1,2	Brushless	BHEL			Dual	Yes	Yes	2016 : Both Units	Yes
GMR										
Orissa										
IB TPS	1,2	Static	Model: Unitrol 5, Vendor:BHEL	ST5B	PSS2B	Dual	Yes	Yes	Unit 1 May 2011 ; Unit 2 Jan 2012; Done during DAVR Commissioning	Not App
Upper Indravati	1,2,3,4									
Balimela	6 X 60									
Balimela	2 X 75									
Upper Kolab	4 X 80									
Rengali	4 X 50									
Sterlite	4 X 600									
Jharkhand										
Tenughat	1,2									
Subarnrekha	2 X 65									
Bhutan										
Tala	6 X 170									
Chukha	4 X 84									

Updated on: 31-01-19

Name of the Unit	Intra Plant Mode (Hz)	Step Size of U <sub>ref</sub>	Oscillation periodwith out PSS	Oscillation period with PSS	Whether PSS is effective as per step response test	Year of Tuning	Whether Recommended for Tuning
Kahalgaon Unit 1		3 %	3 cycle	1 cycle	Yes	2017	Yes after Bus Split
Kahalgaon Unit 2	1.5 Hz	3 %	3 cycle	1 cycle	Yes	2016	Yes after Bus Split
Kahalgaon Unit 3		6 %	-	-	Provided picture not clear to analyze response	2016	To be decided after explanation by NTPC, Also after bus split, returning is required
Kahalgaon Unit 4	1.876	3 %	5 cycle	3 Cycle	Yes	2015	Yes after Bus Split
Kahalgaon Unit 5		4 %			No Appreciable Response	2009	To be decided after
Kahalgaon Unit 6		4 %			No Appreciable Response	2019	explanation by NTPC, Yes after
Kahalgaon Unit 7		2 %			Provided picture not clear to analyze response	2010	Bus Split
Teesta V Unit 1		2 %	5 cycle	2 cycle	Yes	2008	Yes in view of
Teesta V Unit 2		2 %	5 cycle	1 cycle	Yes	2008	changes in
Teesta V Unit 3		2 %	5 cycle	1 cycle	Yes	2008	network
Talcher Unit 3		3 %	-	-	PSS is showing response but active power plant is not providing appreciable change.		NTPC may explain the details after which requirement of retuning to be decided.
Talcher Unit 6		3 %	3 cycle	2 cycle	Yes		
Budge Budge 1		2 %	5 cycle	1 cycle	Yes (Tuned for various contingency)	2015	No
Budge Budge 2		2 %	5 cycle	1 cycle	Yes (Tuned for various contingency)	2015	No
JITPL Unit 1		5 %	-	-	No Appreciable Response	2016	JITPL to explain the response
JITPL Unit 2		5 %	-	-	No Appreciable Response	2016	based on which it will be decided.
Chujachen Unit 1		2%	6 cycle	1 cycle	Yes	2013	Yes in view of changes in
Chujachen Unit 1		۷%	ь сусіе	т сусіе	res	2013	network
Tashiding Unit 2	1.5 Hz	4 %	5 Cycle	1 Cycle	Yes	2017	Yes in view of changes in network

#### **Annexure Plots:**















### 8. Teesta V Unit 1



### 9. Teesta V Unit 2



### 10. Teesta V Unit 3



# 11. Talcher Stage 2 Unit 3



## 12. Talcher Stage 2 Unit 6



### 13. Budge Budge Unit 1



#### 14. Budge Budge Unit 2



#### 15. JITPL Unit 1



#### 16. JITPL Unit 2



## 17. Chujachen Unit 1



### 18. Chujachen Unit 2



#### 19. Tashiding Unit 2

